CLAIMS:

1. A method for improving the perceived resolution of a colour matrix display with at least one pixel, comprising the steps of
subdividing an incident colour channel signal (R) to said pixel into a first and second signal component (R_1, R_2),
applying a gain factor (C_R) to one of said signal components (R_1, R_2), and
subsequently recombining said first and second signal components (R_1, R_2) into an exiting, modified colour channel signal (R').

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said first and second signal components are a low-pass component and a high-pass component, respectively.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said gain factor (C_R) is applied to said high-pass component.

4. A method according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said low-pass component is realised by means of a low-pass filter (1r), and said high-pass component is realised by means of a high-pass filter (2r), said low-pass and high-pass filters (1r, 2r) being complementary.

5. A method according to any one of the claims 1-4, further comprising the step of:
providing the gain factor (C_R), so that the gain factor is inversely proportional to the contribution of the colour channel to the total luminance of the colour matrix display.

6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising the step of:
transmitting said exiting, modified colour channel signal (R') to a delay and up- or downsampling block (7,8) in order to provide the modified colour channel signal (R') with a suitable delay and scaling.

7. A colour matrix display device having at least one pixel, said pixel being arranged to be controlled by means of an applied colour channel signal, the display device having a control unit (3) comprising:
-a subdivision unit (4), for subdividing an incident colour signal (R) into a first and second signal component (R_1, R_2),
-an gain factor application unit (5), for applying a gain factor to one of said components (R_2), and
-a recombination unit (6), for subsequently recombining said first and second signal components (R_1, R_2) into an exiting, modified colour channel signal (R'), being used to control said pixel.

8. A colour matrix display device as in claim 7, being arranged to perform the method according to any one of the claims 1-6.